

Chauffeur Swears He Saw Cocchi Lure Cruger Girl Away

WEATHER—Fair to-night and to-morrow.

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The

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PLOT STORY TRUE, SAYS WILSON; SENATORS DEMAND ALL FACTS

FOOD PRICES DROP FURTHER AS HUGE SUPPLIES COME IN; MORE BOYCOTT OUTBREAKS

Arrival of 5,783,400 Eggs Cuts Price 2 Cents—Should Retail at 35 Cents a Dozen.

99 CARS OF POULTRY.

Total of 125 Carloads of Meat Received and Its Cost Also Goes Tumbling.

Eggs dropped 2 cents a dozen more today—a total of 10 cents in days—with the arrival this morning of 5,783,400 eggs, approximately 100,000 cases, approximately 100,000 cases. They are all fresh, and this supply gives Father Crocker, it is figured, about 100,000 cases. Hereafter, for some time, average has been one egg for four persons.

The wholesale price for this entire shipment is 33 1/2 cents a dozen. The consignment should be at 35 cents a dozen. The price that is direct to the consumer, at 35 cents a dozen, with still higher supplies expected, 35 cents a dozen should be the permanent price for at least a month.

There would be no good reason for exacting more than 35 cents for this consignment," said P. Q. the food expert. "That, in my opinion, is a pretty fair profit. It is good eggs too; in fact, they are the kind of eggs we are paying 15 cents a dozen for two weeks ago."

Another large consignment of poultry also came in today over three railroads. There were twenty-five cars in all, making a total of ninety-nine cars on the tracks of the Erie, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and the Lackawanna Railroads. BOYCOTT ON EAST SIDE AT ITS WORST STAGE.

The east side boycott brought forth more violence today than at any time since the agitation began. Experts say poultry speculators will have to come down at least two cents more before normal retail buying is resumed. The housewives on the east side are standing out for

ROCHESTER IS SAFE AT BORDEAUX, HER CAPTAIN CABLES

Second American Freighter Which Left New York Feb. 10, Gets Through War Zone.

"Arrived Bordeaux safely. All well."

That was the cablegram received here today by the Kerr Steamship Company from the captain of the American freighter Rochester. It means that the Rochester, which sailed from New York simultaneously with the freighter Orleans, on Feb. 10, both flying the American flag and largely loaded with contraband, had passed through the "barred zone" and reached her destination.

The Orleans arrived at Bordeaux three days ago. While officials of the Kerr line, owner of the two steamers, said they had received no details of the trip of the Rochester, a press cable despatch today says she anchored early this morning. It is thought the Rochester, which is a somewhat slower boat than the Orleans, took a more roundabout course than did the Orleans.

Among the officers and crew of the Rochester, numbering thirty-two in all, are fourteen Americans. There had been some uneasiness about the Rochester, which was several days overdue.

Bordeaux gave the Orleans an enthusiastic welcome and it is expected the Rochester either has been or will be so honored.

The arrival of the Rochester at Bordeaux makes four American freighters that have made their way safely through the war zone since Feb. 1, the ships being the Doehra, for Genoa, and the Gold Shell, Orleans and Rochester for Bordeaux.

BERLIN, March 1.—It is declared here the American freighter Orleans owes her safe arrival at Bordeaux to facts that prevented U-boats from seeing her.

It can be stated that no order was sent to submarines to spare her because she was an American ship. No such order was given, say Berlin newspapers, which quote Foreign Secretary Zimmermann as saying: "We make absolutely no distinction in sinking neutral ships within the war zone. Our determination is unshakable since there is only one way to finish the war—the coming summer, in which we all share."

Long Overdue Schooner From Florida Reaches Here. PORTLAND, Me., March 1.—The arrival of the schooner, the four-masted schooner, Addison E. Hubbard, which sailed from Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 28, was announced in a cablegram received today from Capt. L. C. Pickett of this city. The Hubbard, which had been long overdue, had been held back by a press conference with a motorcycle policeman who resembled Holmes.

The Crugers authorized today the use in all the moving pictures of the country of a photograph of the missing girl taken recently, accompanied by a detailed description of her and her clothing and a request that any one knowing anything of her whereabouts notify the District Attorney.

CRUGER GIRL LURED AWAY BY COCCHI, SAYS CHAUFFEUR

Tells Swann's Aide He Saw Cycle Shop Proprietor Take Her Into Cab.

PROBE POLICE BLUNDER

District Attorney Decides Entire Investigation Must Be Gone Over Again.

Henry Rubien, a taxicab chauffeur, told Assistant District Attorney Dooling this afternoon that he had taken Ruth Cruger, the eighteen-year-old girl who disappeared from her home Feb. 13, from in front of Alfred Cocchi's machine shop that afternoon to the northbound station of the Lenox Avenue subway. He swore Cocchi was the girl's companion.

The police have been in touch with Rubien since a few days after Ruth Cruger disappeared, but they have given out statements that the chauffeur swore Cocchi was not the man in the cab with the girl who looked like Ruth Cruger.

District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attorney Dooling, after a twenty-four-hour investigation of the circumstances surrounding Ruth Cruger, said they were convinced it was necessary, because of certain unofficial activities of policemen during the early search for the girl, to take up every bit of information afresh and examine every one who might have any knowledge of the case.

The District Attorney had summoned to his office all of the motorcycle policemen, who made an informal headquarters of Alfred Cocchi's machine shop at No. 542 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, where the girl was last seen. The first to appear was Policeman Helms, who, according to the District Attorney, was in consultation with Cocchi just after detectives from Headquarters visited him Feb. 13. Cocchi disappeared that afternoon. Other motorcycle men who remonstrated with the detectives for their sharp questioning of Cocchi, and vouched for him as reliable and law-abiding were also questioned.

Jacob Schaefer, a chauffeur who worked in the neighborhood of the Cocchi shop, told Mr. Dooling that Cocchi's place was a general meeting place for young men and girls and gave the name of a woman who might be able to tell something of Ruth Cruger's call at the shop for her sharpened skates. Mr. Dooling verified the statement that the woman was often at Cocchi's, but found she had been in a hospital Feb. 12.

Among Schaefer's papers was found a card signed by a motorcycle policeman, William Kynon, commending Cocchi to any policeman with whom he came in contact, and bespeaking consideration for him. Schaefer said he had found it in Cocchi's desk when aiding Mrs. Cocchi trying to get a clue as to his whereabouts.

Helms denied he had been in Cocchi's office since September. Schaefer was brought to confront Helms and swore he had seen Helms in the shop less than three weeks ago and that Mrs. Cocchi had told him her husband had run away after a whispered conference with a motorcycle policeman who resembled Helms.

The Crugers authorized today the use in all the moving pictures of the country of a photograph of the missing girl taken recently, accompanied by a detailed description of her and her clothing and a request that any one knowing anything of her whereabouts notify the District Attorney.

DETAILS OF GERMAN PLOT TO DRAW MEXICO AND JAPAN INTO WAR WITH UNITED STATES

Full Proof Was in Wilson's Hands at Time Berlin Was Professing Friendship—Thought to Have Spread to Cuba and Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Revelation of how Germany, expecting war with the United States as the result of her submarine campaign of ruthlessness, plotted to unite Mexico and Japan with her for an attack on the United States, has stirred the Capital to its depths.

Members of Congress, many of whom have been hesitating before President Wilson's request for full authority to deal with Germany in the present situation, went to the Capitol today reading documentary evidence of the intrigue which proposed to separate Japan from her allies and add the United States to the list of nations which Germany hopes to see conquered in her dream of world domination.

How Germany, confident that unrestricted submarine warfare is the instrument by which she will bring England to her knees, proposed a triple blow is revealed in a set of instructions from German Foreign Minister Zimmermann to German Minister von Eckhardt, in Mexico City, which was transmitted through Count von Bernstorff, late German Ambassador here.

It is known positively that evidence of the activities of Count von Bernstorff, sufficient to force his departure from the country at any time, were in the hands of the Government even before it knew of the attempted intrigue with Mexico and Japan.

At one sweep Germany proposed to weaken the Entente alliance by the defection of Japan, strike a crushing blow at England's naval power by cutting off the vital supply of Mexican fuel oil, and thoroughly engage the attention of the United States by an invasion, in which Japan was to be invited to join, and for which Mexico should be rewarded by reconquering her "lost provinces"—Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

This astounding document, dated Berlin, Jan. 19, 1917, contents of which have for some time been in possession of the United States Government, shows plainly that Germany, while making repeated protestations to the United States that she had no intention of resuming her sea campaign of ruthlessness, was making the final arrangements for its execution two weeks before it was announced, and had even gone so far in consideration of the consequences that she proposed to meet them by the attack with Mexico and Japan upon the United States.

The facts developed in connection with the German intrigue now make it clear that Secretary Lansing had a reason for not desiring to facilitate the transfer of German Consuls into Latin America, based on his knowledge that such officials were prospective, active and dangerous agents of the German Government in the plan to array the Governments of Latin America against the United States in event of war between this country and Germany.

To American officials the startling disclosure throws new light on Germany's real attitude toward the United States. It shows that while the Administration has been going to utmost lengths to avoid an armed clash with Germany—even to the extent of repeatedly enduring flagrant

HOUSE UNANIMOUS; BEGINS DEBATE ON ARMED NEUTRALITY

Three Hours to Be Used Discussing the Measure Which Wilson Favors

VOTE THIS AFTERNOON.

Great Enthusiasm When Question Came Up for Action on Motion of Flood.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Amidst applause from various parts of the chamber the House of Representatives this afternoon adopted a rule for consideration of the armed neutrality bill by a unanimous viva voce vote.

Three hours' general debate was immediately begun. The bill seemed to be pretty certain of passage.

The President had announced his intention to insist on full powers to deal with the German crisis as provided in the Flood measure. When the latest revelations about the international situation became known today opposition gradually disappeared and soon it became evident that the Republican filibuster against defense legislation and the Armed Neutrality Bill was rapidly breaking up.

Under the Flood bill the President is empowered to arm ships and "use other instrumentalities" to deal with Germany and provides for a bond issue of \$100,000,000.

At the outset of the House debate Chairman Flood aroused intense enthusiasm on both sides. Every reference to America's willingness to protect the rights of citizens wherever they had a right to travel was met with a volley of applause.

He cited that authority for the President to act as suggested in the bill had been granted in other executive orders in 1794, 1798, 1805, 1815, 1823 and 1856, and incidentally attacked the pacifists protesting against the bill.

"In 1794," he continued, "conditions were much as they are today. England and France were at war, and France was preying on commerce as Germany is today. Many people in this country at that time said our rights should not be upheld and that to uphold them would lead to war with France. We gave the President the power, our country was protected, our honor vindicated and war was averted."

Applause even far greater than that which greeted Representative Flood's opening statement, met Republican Leader Mann's ringing speech in favor of the bill. Few men on either side of the chamber failed to respond by handclapping or cheers.

"It is well known," Mr. Mann said, "what I have done and will do everything in my power to keep this country out of the European war, and the peace settlement that is certain to follow its end. But I do not see how it is possible for a patriotic nation to refuse to give the President at the time of this crisis power which he asks and which is provided for in the pending bill."

The applause at this point was so loud and long that Mr. Mann was unable to proceed for more than a minute.

Quoting scripture about the return of sinners, Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, Republican, joined Representative Mann for announcing himself in favor of the bill.

Representative Fitch, Republican of Pennsylvania, leaped to his feet and demanded that Gardner thought about protecting his constituents.

"That is nothing short of insanity," thundered Fitch. "The American people won't stand for it."

German-Americans, Gardner predicted by way of reply, would stand behind the President in support of the bill.

NOTE NEVER REACHED JAPAN, BUT THE STATE DEPARTMENT TRACED IT TO MEXICO CITY

Senator Lodge Leads Fight in Senate for Passage of Resolution Calling Upon President for Statement of All Facts in German Plot.

RESOLUTION REFERRED TO STONE'S COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Confirmation of Germany's intrigue to ally Mexico and Japan with her to make war on the United States was given to-day at the White House, the State Department and in the Senate. President Wilson himself stood sponsor for the authenticity of the story.

On the floor of the Senate it was announced that Democratic Senators had been authorized to state that the revelations, including the text of the instructions from German Foreign Minister Zimmermann to German Minister von Eckhardt at Mexico City, were correct.

At the State Department Secretary Lansing authorized this statement:

"We do not believe that Japan has had any knowledge of this or that she would consider any proposition made by an enemy."

"We have confidence that Mexico would not be a party to any such agreement in view of the friendly relations existing between this Government and the de facto Government of Mexico."

Secretary Lansing took great care, it will be noted, to exonerate both Japan and Mexico, and said this Government had no knowledge that the proposal had been conveyed through Mexico to Japan.

It is known definitely, officials said, that Zimmermann's instructions reached Count von Bernstorff here in Washington, that he forwarded them to Mexico and that they reached the German Minister there. At this point the trail of official certainty is lost. Whether it was actually presented to Carranza is not known.

Secretary Lansing flatly refused to give any indication of how the information came into possession of the United States Government, on the ground that it would endanger the lives of those concerned.

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SENATORS ASK FOR ALL FACTS ABOUT CONSPIRACY.

After a long debate the Senate referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations a resolution offered by Senator Lodge asking for full information about the German conspiracy. That committee met at once and after an hour's discussion agreed to report the resolution in the following form:

"Resolved, that the President be requested to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether the note signed 'Zimmermann,' published in the newspapers of the morning of March 1, inviting Mexico to unite with Germany and Japan in war against the United States, is in his opinion authentic and is in the possession of the Government of the United States."

"You must go to Washington for your information," the Minister said. "If you must say something you may say the German Minister knows nothing about all this."

Mary Pickford in "The Little Boy Who Swam With a Crocodile." Released by Strand Theat. Nat. Ex. Adv.

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